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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

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cific will always be very acceptable. Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription dues for these papers by Postal Money Order.

BY AUTHORITY.



It has pleased His Majesty the King, to ap-

HIS EX. WALTER M. GIBSON the Acting Attorney-General of the Kingdom. Alliolani Hale, Sept. 20, 1884.

It has pleased His Majesty the King, in Privy Council, to appoint the HON. CURTIS P. IAUKEA

as Collector-General of Customs for the Kingdom, vice Hon. W. F. Allen, resigned. Alliolani Hale, Sept. 20, 1884. se22-w23&30

It has pleased His Majesty, upon the nomina tion of H. R. H. Princess Poomaikelani, Govern ess of Hawaii, to appoint Hon. Frederick Lyman, Lieutenant Governor of said Island.

Alliolani Hale, Honolulu, Sept. 16, 1884. 1 17se w23&20se

Interior Department.

ANAKERIA KAUHI, HAUPU, and

J. W. OPUNUI Have this day been appointed Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu, vice

A. KAOLIKO, G. M. KEONE, and

J. K. KAANAANA, resigned.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, Sept. 10, 1884.

Pound Notice.

I have this day commissioned J. Kauahipaule as keeper of the Pound for Astrays at Kainehe, Hamakua, Hawaii.

POOMATKELANI,

Governess of Hawall,

Offi ce Governess of Hawali,

Hilo, Sept. 2, 1884.

The following persons have been appointed members of the Tax Appeal Boards for the year

Tax Appeal Boards for Oahu.

Honolulu-A. Herbert and J. W. Naukana EWA and WAIANAN-D. Malo and S. K. Kuhano WAIALUA-J. F. Anderson and J. Kalaikawaha KOOLAULOA-J. Kaluhi and J. M. Kauahikaua KOGLAUPOKO-F. A. Lloyd and J. W. P. Kamea-

Tax Appeal Boards for Mani.

LAHAINA-T. C. Forsyth and M. Makalus WAILUKU-T. W. Everett and J. Haole MAKAWAO-S. F. Chillingworth and J. Kalama HANA-J. Grunwald and S. W. Kaal MOLOKAI and LANAI-C. H. Parker and A. Kuka-

Tax Appeal Boards for Hawaii.

HILO-J. H. Maby and J. W. Keaomakani Puna-J. N. Kamoku and W. L. Haau KAU-G. W. C. Jones and J. Kauhane S. Kona-J. Kuaimoku and S. Kino N. Kona-Henry Weeks and J. Haluapo S. Kohala-J. Stupplebeen and Z. Paakiki N. KOHALA-J. W. Moanauli and S. Hookano HAMAKUA-W. F. Sandford and W. F. Mio

Tax Appeal Boards for Kauai.

Koloa-P. W. Kauanoe and Wm. Kahinu Lanue-I. B. Hanaire and Wm. Lovell KAWAIHAU-J. W. Kekahimoku and G. A. SpaulHANALEI-S. Kapalehua and E. Kaaloa WAIMEA-J. U. Unauna and Malama NITHAU-Kalka and S. Ekaula

JNO. M. KAPENA, Minister of Finance. Treasury Department, Sept. 16, 1884.

9 dage wage

LIST OF LICENSES Expiring in the Month of September.

Honolulu

1884.

RETAIL-OAHU.

2 R Love, Nunanu street 2 E C McCandles, Nuuanu street 2 L Ahuna & Co, Nuuanu street 3 Paku, Manana, Ewa 2 Along, Kaneohe, Koolaupoke 5 Wong Man Sin, Nuuanu street 5 Akong Kee, Queen street

6 G On Chong, Nuuanu street 6 H E McIntyre & Bro, cor Fort and King

C Lailey & Co. Fort street Yee Tai, King street 7 F Gertz, Fort street

8 C J Fishel, cor Nuuanu and Merchant P McInerny, Fort street Sing Loy, King street 10 McLean Bros, Nuuanu street

11 J D Ramsey, Hotel street 13 Ah Sen, Waialua 14 Kong Hing Lung & Co, Hotel street 15 Amana, Nuuanu street 17 Manuel de Quadros, King street 18 Max Eckart, Fort street 19 Hop Sing & Co, Nuuanu street 21 Ah Zu, Beretania street

22 A A Montano, Fort street 23 Antone Marshal, Beretania street 24 Brown & Phillips, King street 26 Thom Yee, King street 28 Pen Kee, Kamoiliilii, Walkiki 29 Yuen Kee & Co, Hotel street 30 Kin Yan Kee, Maunakea street

MAUI

1 Awana, Pala, Makawao 16 Akamukoi, Kamaloo, Melekai 17 Sun Shun Hai, Lahaina 19 You Kong, Wailuku 21 Ahulii & Kepoikai, Wailuku 24 Cap Why, Koanae, Koolau

HAWAII.

1 Yan Chee Kee, Punakoa, Hilo 2 C Y Alona Honakaa, Hamakua 3 Wong San Kee, Makapala, N Kohala 4 Ahni, Laupahoehoe, Hilo 6 W. H. Len.z, Pilhonua, Hilo

11 Apu, Waimea 11 Man Wo, Kapaau, N Kohala 12 Kin Sun Chong & Co, Niulii 13 O Heggard, Kapalii, Hilo

18 Wong Kee, Laupahoehoe, Hilo 18 Hop Cheong, Paauhau, Hamakua 18 Goo Ah Sam, Kaiopihi, N Kohala

20 Ah Lee, Laupahoehoe, Hilo 20 C Y Aiona, Waipio, Hamakua 23 C Spreckels, Hakalau, Hilo 27 G W Kimakua, Pahala, Kau

KAUAL.

8 A Conchee, Kapaa 11 G Ani, Waimea

VICTUALING.

1 Alı Foo, Kapaau, N Kohala 2 E C McCandless, Nuuanu street, Honolulu 6 Yee Tai & Co, King street, Honolulu

11 Ah Pu, Waimea, Hawaii 12 Kuiwa, Kahului, Maui

12 Achock, Kapaia, Lihue, Kauai 15 Hop Hing, cor Nuuanu and Beretania streets Honolule

94 Ching Yan, Walluku 98 C Aliona, Waiohinu, Kau 30 F Johnson, Nuuanu street, Honolulu 22 C Afut, Walhee, Mani

Hop Sing & Co, Nuuanu street, Honoilu

BUTCHER.

4 Awa, Hanalei, Kauai 4 Kong Fong, Pala, Makawao 11 Kekahuna & Iona, Waihee, Maui 23 W McCandles, Fish Market, Honolulu 26 W P A Brewer, Makawao, Maui 28 King Sing Aka, Honopueo, N Kohala

30 P M Kaluna, Kipahulu, Maui PEDDLING.

2 Moses Ulunahele, Kingdom

WHOLESALE.

5 Pacific Jewelry Co, Kaahumanu st, Honolulu 26 Wing Wo Chan & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolulu

PORK BUTCHER.

10 Hing Kee & Co, Hotel street, Honolulu 11 Quong Chong, Kahului, Maui 14 G W C Jones, Kan 14 Sin A Sing, Wailuku, Maui 17 San Sam, Piihenua, Hilo

MILE.

15 Hon L McCully, Honolulu 30 Richard Antone, Honolulu 30 M Barrar, Honoiulu

27 Yim Youn, Heela

AUCTION. 7 W C Borden, Hilo, Hawaii

11 S Kaui, Lihue, Kaual 25 E Jones, Pukoo, Molokai 26 A Unna, Hana, Maui BOAT.

7 John Richardson, Lahaina

CAKE PEDDLING. 18 Keum Sam

22 Kan Sup Yet BANKING.

0 Bishop & Co, Honolulu

20 Hollister & Co, Nuuanu street, Honolalu SALMON.

18 M S Maule, Walhee, Maui

LAPAAU. B H Kekulai, Puna

THE PACIFIC

ADVERTISER

Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1884.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Within a month from now a large representation of the planting interest of the Kingdom will meet in conclave to consider all questions that bear upon their business interests. No matter with which they will have to deal can be more important than the future supply of labor and its price. A truly conservative national policy has dictated a restriction upon the influx of Chinese labor. That policy is net only sound and safe, but it has had the approval of all classes of the community with, perhaps, the exception of the Chinese employers of labor, and these have not apparently deemed it politic to give any public expression to their feelings on the subject. But a pinch is now beginning to be felt. The Chinese are going away rather freely, and though some of them return, a majority of them appear to have no desire to do so, in spite of the tempting range of wages in this country. The influx of Portuguese, though fostered at great expense to the country, is not large enough to supply the immediate wants of the planters. In numbers it hardly does more than make up for those laborers of various nationalities who withdraw themselves from the labor market, either to leave the country or to enter on more congenial pursuits than the hoeing of weeds or the stripping of cane. To replace the Chinese the Government has made most strenuous efforts to secure an immigration of Japanese, Thanks to their persistence, to the careful manner in which they have represented the case to the Japanese Government, and to the diplomatic abilities of Colonel Iaukea and of Mr. Consul-General Irwin, they have succeeded where the governments of some very important countries have failed. The Legislature. led by the Government, and sensible of the extreme importance of the labor question to the country, has made an appropriation of as liberal a character as it could venture upon to carry out the Government scheme of Japanese immigration, and to continue the importation of Portuguese. The Government and the Legislature have done everything that seemed to be feasible and within the means of the country.

meut, and the sanction given to their proposals by the Legislature will, however, be rendered almost abortive if that essential element-moneybe not forthcoming. Everyone knows that the carrying on of the work of immigration is wholly dependent upon the sale of our Bonds. The Government had made its arrangements for the sale of Bonds, but that very section of the community to which the importation of labor is of the most vital importance stepped in and upset those arrangements. First, by making use of certain technical legal objections, they forced upon the Government the breach of the contract into which it had entered. Then, led away by a few demagogues who worked upon their business jealousies, they raised a clamor against the only individual who, having the means at command, has shown a warm disposition to befriend the country and assist its progress. Not daunted by the discreditable manner in which the country broke its engagements with him in the matter of the first sale of Bonds, he proposed to establish a bank

The earnest work of the Govern-

its existence the Bank of England assisted the British Treasury. If there were in his original project some objectionable features, these could have been eliminated without difficulty-by negotiation and by conciliatory reasoning, and without any of the intemperate clamor and scandalous personalities which disgraced this city for some weeks during the late session of the Assembly. Mr. in disgust, and is no longer ready to assist the country through any financial difficulty into which it may be plunged. The Government will be any expenditure, however vitally the necessary funds. That would its enemies, and actually courting

political disaster. pects which we have to consider. excessively scarce and ruinously dear, rowed money, foremost among which | these alternatives we shall fall upon earnest prosecution of our immigra- afford to go back upon the policy in most vital importance, and it will be fare. Nothing but the direct necescountry, and, we may add, of its indebtedness also, to consider ways and | adults. All the prosperity of the past means whereby the Government may few years has been purchased at a that immigration policy which they have so energetically labored to establish, and which the Legislature has so emphatically endorsed.

NO CHANGE OF TONE.

The Bulletin, in an article published Wednesday, vainly endeavors to fasten a charge of inconsistency on this journal. Contrasting the sarcastic chaff of one article with the sober reasoning of another, it would make out that we confute ourselves about the Bank Charter Bill. Then the writer of the article, pretending to believe that the ADVERTISER was speaking for the Ministers, indulges in a violent attack upon them. These men who hate Gibson so much are hard put to it for something to take hold of and attack, and so clutch a every straw that floats by them.

We care nothing what course the Government took about the Bank Charter Bill, or whether it was inconsistent with what we choose to think and say about that Bill. If the Government were inoculated with the general scare and craze which afflicted the business community of Honolulu about that Bill, the fact is perhaps not to be wondered at. Nevertheless we are not going to apologise for them, or withhold the expression of our own opinion because the Bulletin and other journals find it suits them to pretend that whatever the ADVER-TISER says is a Government utterance.

It will be a great deal better for our scribblers and political gossips to give serious attention to what we have advanced on the subject of the labor question, than to waste their time in these nonsensical attacks on Ministers for things they have nothing to do with. We considered one aspect of this question a few days age, and another yesterday. In the latter article we took as a cue the ominous utterance in the speech with which His Majesty closed the session of Assembly when he reminded his lieges that the appropriations they had made far exceeded the here which would have assisted the highest estimate of probable revenue, finances of the Kingdom in the same | and that many of them must, thereway that during the first century of fore, be treated as permissive only.

That may be supposed to be a Ministerial utterance, a veritable one, and we commend it to the attention of the critics who are so fond of assailing us. Coupling with this the rumor that Mr. Spreckels was "off" his old bargain in regard to Government bonds we naturally asked ourselves "how is this immigration work going to be managed?" The answer appeared to us to be pretty Spreckels has, we understand, retired | plain. The men who have persistently busied themselves in damaging the credit of the country as far as they could because their own particular friends are not in power, are also exvery unwise if it moves a step towards actly the men for whom the continuance of this immigration is the most necessary for the interests of the important. They are the proper men country, unless assured beforehand of to push on the Government, and provide the funds for helping themselves. indeed be playing into the hands of The thing seems to us as plain as A B C that if this course is not taken. we shall be driven on te the horns of These are the facts and the pros- this dilemma-either labor must be There are other pressing wants that or-we must let the Chinamen come cannot be supplied except out of bor- in again. It is easy to see which of is the water supply for this city. if the time comes for a choice. The But the great national want is the matter is a grave one. We cannot tion policy. In this, not the planter regard to China which the country merely, but every interest in the has deliberately accepted, and which country is deeply interested. But it has had the outspoken approval of is the planter and the planters' agent | the representatives of the Powers to whom the matter is of the first and | most interested in us and in our welwell for those representatives of the sity should induce this country to capital and the enterprise of the open its doors again to an indiscriminate invasion of Chinese male be placed in a position to carry out dear price for the natives of this country in the letting in of those hordes who have already come. We want no more.

THE "WASP'S" FIGHT.

From the late numbers of the San

Francisco Wasp we notice that this

paper has been kicking over the Republican traces on account of the Central Pacific Railroad crowd having captured the Republican convention at Sacramento. Lately, however, the railroad succumbed to their illustrated adversary, and a reconciliation has taken place between the Republican State Central Committee and the Wasp. The paper has fallen into line again. As far as we can understand the compromise was effected by the Central Committee taking Heury Vrooman off the electoral ticket in deference to great defection that had taken place in the Republican ranks in consequence of the nomination of this most notorious attorney of the Railroad at the instance of the Company. The Wasp has a large following on account as its anti-railroad course, and in the State of California, by a careful canvass, is exceedingly doubtful, the Wasp at this time holds the balance of power, and can throw the election either way. After a long and bitter fight, the Central Committee consented to take down Vroomann, and in spite of a most determined struggle made by the railroad gang, they were beaten at last. It is a matter of congratulation that the Wasp has espoused the cause of the Republican party for the Islanders are aware that Mr. Blaine has the most friendly feelings towards this monarchy, and wishes to see the Reciprocity Treaty kept in force. Outside of the "Judge" which is in no sense to be compared with the Wasp as a cartoon or literary weekly, there are no illustrated Republican papers. The Wasp has achieved a big victory in the Vrooman matter, which has created a big excitement in political circles. The Wasp started in to insist on Vrooman's name being withdrawn, and it succeeded. The fait accompli came came back to where it belonged, the best illustrated Republican weekly west of the Rocky Mountains.